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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/585,566	08/29/2006	Robert C. Moschel	253443	3649
45733	7590	11/15/2007		
LEYDIG, VOIT & MAYER, LTD.			EXAMINER	
TWO PRUDENTIAL PLAZA, SUITE 4900			JAISLE, CECILIA M	
180 NORTH STETSON AVENUE				
CHICAGO, IL 60601-6731			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1624	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			11/15/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/585,566	MOSCHEL ET AL.
	Examiner Cecilia M. Jaisle	Art Unit 1624

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 06 July 2006.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-17,31,32,40 and 41 is/are pending in the application.
 - 4a) Of the above claim(s) 16,17,31,32,40 and 41 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-4 and 10-15 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) 5-9 is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 06 July 2006 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 08-29-2006.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date: _____.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED OFFICE ACTION

Restriction

Restriction to one of the following inventions is required under 35 U.S.C. 121:

- I. Claims 1-15, drawn to compounds of Formula I, classified in class 544, subclasses 258 and 259, and their pharmaceutical compositions, classified in class 514, subclass 249.
- II. Claims 16, 17, 31, 32, 40 and 41, drawn to pharmaceutical methods using Group I compounds and compositions, classified in class 514, subclass 249.

The inventions are independent or distinct for the following reasons. Inventions I – II, respectively, are not obvious variants of each other, i.e., a reference that could be used to reject one invention could not be used to reject another invention; and the inventions as claimed are either not capable of use together or can have a materially different design, mode of operation, function, or effect. See MPEP § 806.05(j).

In the instant case, Group I compounds are distinct from Group II methods, because Group I compounds would be expected to have different utilities. For example, Group I compounds would be expected to be useful to treat tumor cells (US 5929046).

In the instant case, the related Groups I-II inventions do not overlap in scope because the inventions have acquired separate status, as evidenced by their separate classification in the art. Although some of these Groups may have the same patent classification, they would each require a separate search in the literature. Therefore, it

would impose an undue burden on the examiner to search and examine these distinct inventions together.

Restriction for examination purposes as indicated is proper because all these inventions listed in this action are independent or distinct for the reasons given above and there would be a serious search and examination burden if restriction were not required because one or more of the following reasons apply:

- (a) the inventions have acquired a separate status in the art in view of their different classification;
- (b) the inventions have acquired a separate status in the art due to their recognized divergent subject matter;
- (c) the inventions require a different field of search (for example, searching different classes/subclasses or electronic resources, or employing different search queries; see MPEP § 808.02);
- (d) the prior art applicable to one invention would not likely be applicable to another invention;
- (e) the inventions are likely to raise different non-prior art issues under 35 U.S.C. 101 and/or 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph.

Applicant is advised that a complete reply to this requirement must include

- (i) election of a invention to be examined though the requirement be traversed (37 CFR 1.143) and (ii) identification of claims encompassing the elected invention.**

During a telephone conversation with Mr. Xavier Pillai on Oct. 5, 2007 a provisional election was made with traverse to prosecute the invention of Group I,

Art Unit: 1624

claims 1-15. Applicant must affirm this election in replying to this Office action. Claims 31, 32, 40 and 41 are withdrawn from further consideration by the examiner, 37 CFR 1.142(b), as being drawn to a non-elected invention. If the reply does not distinctly and specifically point out supposed errors in the restriction and election of species requirements, the election shall be treated as without traverse.

Failure to timely traverse the requirement will result in the loss of right to petition under 37 CFR 1.144. If claims are added after the election, applicant must indicate which of these claims are readable on the elected invention.

Should applicant traverse on the ground that the inventions are not patentably distinct, applicant should submit evidence or identify such evidence now of record showing the inventions to be obvious variants or clearly admit on the record that this is the case. In either instance, if the examiner finds one of the inventions unpatentable over the prior art, the evidence or admission may be used in a rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) of the other invention.

Applicants are reminded that upon the cancellation of claims to a non-elected invention, the inventorship must be amended in compliance with 37 CFR 1.48(b) if one or more of the currently named inventors is no longer an inventor of at least one claim remaining in the application. Any amendment of inventorship must be accompanied by a request under 37 CFR 1.48(b) and by the fee required under 37 CFR 1.17(i).

The examiner has required restriction between product claims (Group I) and method claims (Group II). Where applicant elects claims directed to the product, and product claims are subsequently found allowable, withdrawn method claims that depend

Art Unit: 1624

from or otherwise require all limitations of the allowable product claim will be considered for rejoinder. All claims directed to a nonelected method invention must require all the limitations of an allowable product claim for that method invention to be rejoined.

In the event of rejoinder, the requirement for restriction between the product claims and the rejoined claims will be withdrawn, and the rejoined claims will be fully examined for patentability in accordance with 37 CFR 1.104. Thus, to be allowable, the rejoined claims must meet all criteria for patentability including the requirements of 35 U.S.C. 101, 102, 103 and 112. Until all claims to the elected product are found allowable, an otherwise proper restriction requirement between product claims and method claims may be maintained. Withdrawn claims that are not commensurate in scope with an allowable product claim will not be rejoined. See MPEP § 821.04(b). Additionally, in order to retain the right to rejoinder in accordance with the above policy, **applicant is advised that the method claims should be amended during prosecution to require the limitations of the product claims. Failure to do so may result in a loss of the right to rejoinder.** Further, note that the prohibition against double patenting rejections of 35 U.S.C. 121 does not apply where the examiner withdraws the restriction requirement before the patent issues. See MPEP § 804.01.

Rejections Under 35 USC 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claims 1-4 and 10-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over McMurry, et al., US 5929046, issued 19990727, describing RN 192441-15-9, 2-Pteridinamine, 4-[(4-bromo-2-thienyl)methoxy]-; RN 192441-17-1, 2-Pteridinamine, 4-

[(4-fluorophenyl)methoxy]-; and RN 286941-18-2, 2-Pteridinamine, 4-[(4-chlorophenyl)methoxy]-; useful for treating tumor cells. These are some of the compounds excluded by the proviso in claim 1 that "R1 and R2 are not simultaneously hydrogen." However, compounds of present Formula I wherein R1 and/or R2 are lower alkyl are obviously suggested by the McMurry compounds as homologs thereof.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the present invention was made to modify the compounds of McMurry to prepare the alkyl homologs and position isomers thereof. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to prepare the instantly claimed compounds because such structurally homologous and isomeric compounds are expected to possess similar properties to the compounds of McMurry. It has been held that compounds that are structurally homologous and isomeric to prior art compounds are *prima facie* obvious, absent a showing of unexpected results.

An obviousness rejection based on similarity in chemical structure and function entails the motivation of one skilled in the art to make a claimed compound, in the expectation that compounds similar in structure will have similar properties.

In re Payne, 203 USPQ 245, 254 (CCPA 1979). See *In re Papesch*, 137 USPQ 43 (CCPA 1963) and *In re Dillon*, 16 USPQ2d 1897 (Fed.Cir. 1991) (discussed in MPEP § 2144) for an extensive case law review of obviousness based on close structural chemical compound similarity. See MPEP § 2144.08, ¶ II.A.4(c). Compounds which are homologs (compounds differing regularly by the successive addition or subtraction of the same chemical group, e.g., by -CH₃ or lower alkyl groups), as here, are generally

Art Unit: 1624

of sufficiently close structural similarity that there is a presumed expectation that such compounds possess similar properties. *In re Wilder*, 195 USPQ 426 (CCPA 1977).

Objected Claims

Claims 5-9 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

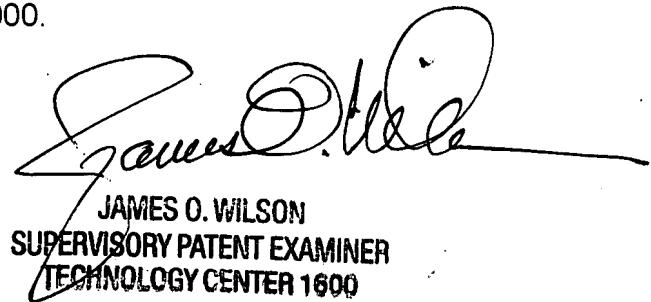
Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Cecilia M. Jaisle, J.D. whose telephone number is 571-272-9931. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday; 8:30 am through 5:00 pm. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, James O. Wilson, can be reached on 571-272-0661. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. If you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Cecilia M. Jaisle, J.D.

10/12/2007



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